

NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF CURCULIONIDAE WITH A NEW SPECIES OF ANTHRIBIDAE

(COLEOPTERA)

ELBERT L. SLEEPER

Department of Zoology and Entomology, The Ohio State University, Columbus 10

During my studies of the Rhynchophora I found several undescribed species of Anthribidae and Curculionidae. Two new genera, six new species, and two new subspecies are herewith published with additional notes on other species of Curculionidae.

The Myrmecinae included are part of a study made of that subfamily in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science at The Ohio State University.

I am greatly indebted to Professor J. N. Knull, Curator of the Entomological Collection, The Ohio State University, under whose supervision I have worked for several years, and to Dr. D. J. Borror of the same institution for helpful criticism of my work. Sir G. A. K. Marshall has been most helpful in his willingness to compare material with the Champion types in the British Museum of Natural History. I am very grateful to Drs. E. A. Chapin and W. H. Anderson for their kindness and cooperation in making it convenient for me to study material in the Casey and National Museum Collections, and for the loan of material.

To the following workers and institutions I wish to express my gratitude for the loan of material and aid in my work: Dr. R. H. Beamer, University of Kansas; W. J. Brown, Department of Agriculture, Entomological Branch, Ottawa, Canada; Ralph Dury, Cincinnati Museum of Natural History; C. A. Frost, Framingham, Massachusetts; G. Stace Smith, Creston, British Columbia; Dr. E. C. Van Dyke, California Academy of Science; Miss Rose E. Warner, The United States National Museum.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CAF	C. A. Frost.
(CAF)	C. A. Frost Collection.
(Casey)	Casey Collection.
(CNC)	Canadian National Collection.
DJ & JNK	Dorothy J. and J. N. Knull.
Dury	Charles Dury.
(Dury)	Charles Dury Collection.
ELS	E. L. Sleeper.
(ELS)	E. L. Sleeper Collection.
GFK	G. F. Knowlton.
GSS	G. Stace Smith.
(GSS)	G. Stace Smith Collection.
JDM	J. D. Mitchell.
JNK	J. N. Knull.
LLB	L. L. Buchanan.
MCAS	Museum, California Academy of Science.
MCZ	Museum of Comparative Zoology.
NJ & ELS	Norma J. and E. L. Sleeper.
(OSU)	Entomological Collection, The Ohio State University.
USNM	United States National Museum.
(USNM)	Entomological Collection, United States National Museum.

ANTHRIBIDAE

Stenocerus knullorum n. sp.

Figure 1

Broadly elliptical, subcylindrical; black, densely clothed with brownish-gray pubescence, variegated with yellow and velvety black.

Rostrum flat, spatulate, rather thin, dilated apically; mesal carina present, lateral carina on each side. Antennal grooves lateral, covered, about midway between eye and base of mandible. Antennae thin, club loose, segments flat, 10 and 11 thin at base, all segments with long bristles.

Head finely, densely punctate, vertex with a long narrow groove. Eyes lateral, slightly oblique, elliptical.

Pronotum conical, widest just before base at curve of the carina. Carina flexed forward at sides, approaching base about middle. Scutellum prominent, yellowish pubescent.

Elytra about half as long again as broad, sides subparallel, arcuate to apex. Disk deeply impressed. Sutural striae occurring only in basal fourth of each elytron. Punctures of striae fine, approximately two diameters apart, deeply impressed.

Beneath black, mottled with yellow. Last ventral segment of female with a prominent tuft of pubescence.

Length 13.0 mm, width 6.3 mm.

Type locality. Hidalgo, Co., Texas IV-7-'50 DJ & JNK. Holotype, female, and allotype in (OSU).

Hosts. Found beneath the loose bark of a standing dead hackberry tree.

It is with great pleasure that I name this species after Professor and Mrs. J. N. Knull who have done much toward increasing our entomological knowledge of the Brownsville, Texas area.

CURCULIONIDAE

Apion longirostre Olivier

This insect has come to the entomologist's attention only recently. It was thought that this weevil entered this country only recently, however, there are several examples of this in the Dury Collection from "Georgia" collected in 1914. I have seen several other examples from near Rome, Georgia collected in 1922. I have seen no recently collected examples from that far south. This weevil is very abundant in Ohio along the southern shores of Lake Erie. Its range extends as far west as St. Louis, Missouri. *A. longirostre* has been destructive to the seeds of hollyhock (*Althea rosea* Cav.) in Northeastern Ohio.

Dietzianus n. gen.

Xanthus Dietz 1891, p. 269. Blatchley 1916, p. 277.

I am suggesting this name to replace *Xanthus* Dietz 1891 [non Gristl. 1834]. *Xanthus* Dietz is preoccupied by *Xanthus* Gristl. 1834, Ins.-Doubletten Walworth, 11. Agassiz also misused *Xanthus* for a crustacean genus which should have been *Xantho*. *Xanthus pygmaeus* Dietz is type for genus, *Xanthus liliputanus* Dietz is congeneric.

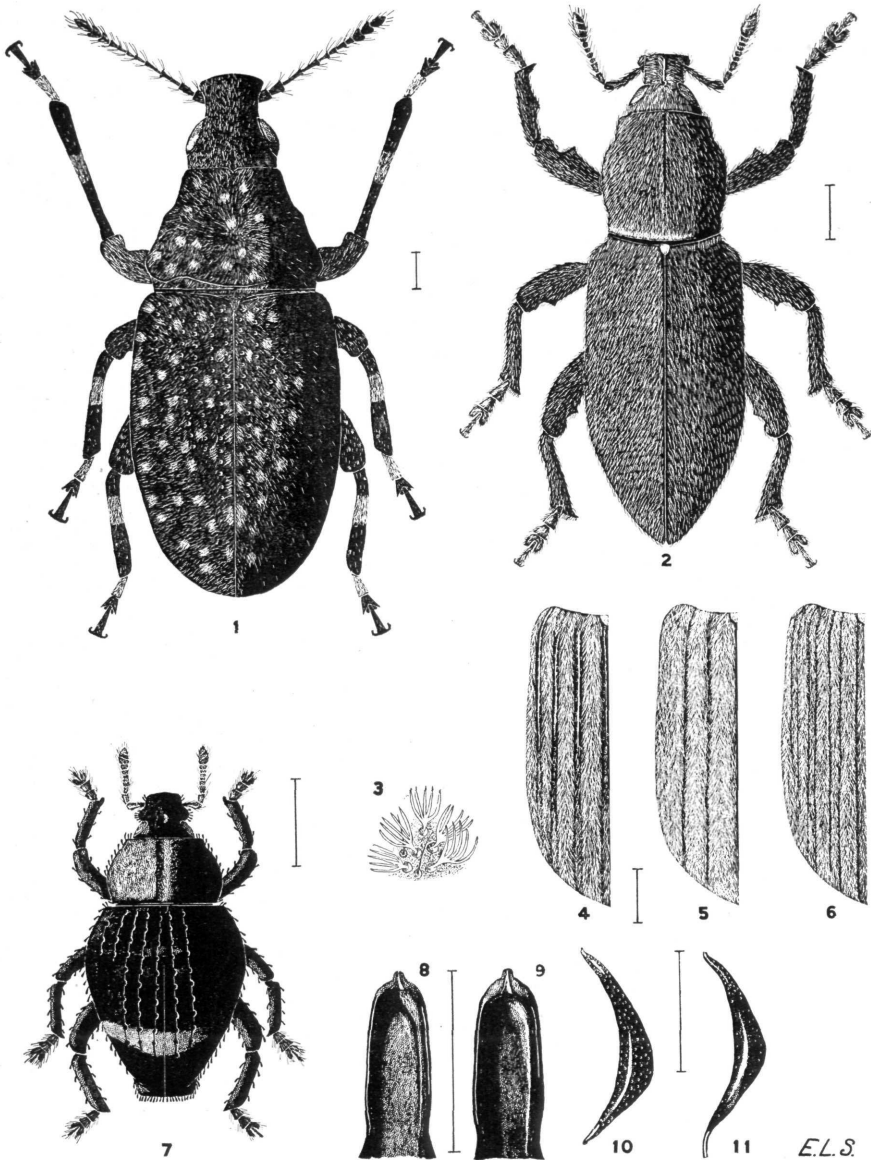
Myrmex lineata knowltoni, n. subsp.

Figures 5, 9, 10

A form of *lineata* is quite common in Utah differing but slightly from the true *lineata*. I believe it deserves subspecific rank.

Size and form of *lineata lineata* (Pascoe). It differs in more dense pubescence over the entire body. Glabrous intervals are nearly or completely obliterated. The pubescence is much denser on intervals 2, 4, 6, 8, than in *lineata lineata* (Pascoe). There are slight differences in the genitalia (figs. 9, 10). However, none of the above mentioned differences are sufficient to justify giving this specific rank.

Type Locality. Holotype, a male from "Utah, July" in the author's collection. Allotype a female from Lakepoint, Utah VI-8-'45, GFK, in the Entomological Collection, The Ohio State University. Paratypes: two in the author's collection, one from Nephi, Utah, one from Eureka, Utah; one from Honeyville, Utah V-28-'47, GFK, (OSU); four in (USNM), one from Stockton,



1. *Stenocerus knullorum* n. sp.
2. *Myrmex marshalli* n. sp.
3. Radiate-pectinate setae.
4. Left elytron of *Myrmex lineata lineata* (Pascoe).
5. Left elytron of *Myrmex lineata knowltoni* n. ssp.
6. Left elytron of *Myrmex insignis* (Casey).
7. *Acalles ohioensis* n. sp.
8. Dorsal view of aedeagus of *Myrmex lineata lineata* (Pascoe).
9. Dorsal view of aedeagus of *Myrmex lineata knowltoni* m. ssp.
10. Lateral view of aedeagus of *Myrmex lineata knowltoni* n. ssp.
11. Lateral view of aedeagus of *Myrmex lineata lineata* (Pascoe).

(Line = 1 mm.)

Utah V-10, one from Monroe, Utah VI-30-'26 GFK, one from Salt Lake City, Utah VI-6-'35 GFK, one from Kanarro, Utah VI-18-'35 GFK; a single example in (CNC) from Eureka, Utah VII-16-'20 Tom Spalding; six paratypes in the Casey Collection, three from Stockton, two from Eureka and one labeled "Utah."

Hosts. It has been recorded from "*Chrysothamnus nouseosus* (Pall.)" by GFK at Kanarro, Utah.

This insect was identified and returned to some collections as *Otidoccephalus sulcatus* Chitt. However, this was a manuscript name used by Chittenden and is invalid.

***Myrmex marshalli* n. sp.**

Figure 2

Elongate, subcylindrical, black, very densely pubescent with coarse gray appressed setae.

Rostrum about two-thirds as long as pronotum, subcylindrical, with median impunctate, smooth polished line. Antennae dark reddish-brown; scape attaining the eyes; first segment of funicle as long as second, second as long as following two together. Club elongate, oval, feebly pubescent.

Head moderately clothed with gray pubescence, densely, closely, coarsely punctate, slight trace of interocular foveae on some specimens. Eyes finely granulate, rounded, lateral.

Pronotum elongate, subcylindrical, sides feebly arcuate at middle. Surface densely, closely punctate, each puncture bearing a coarse gray seta. At base a few radiate-pectinate scales. Scutellum prominent, densely covered with very fine white setae.

Elytra at base not much wider than pronotum at base, sides subparallel, feebly inflated. Surface densely pubescent except along suture where it is narrowly denuded. Intervals slightly convex, confusedly punctured; striae feebly visible in rubbed specimens.

Beneath very densely clothed with gray setae. Anterior femora with a moderate acute tooth. Anterior tibia strongly sinuate within before middle. Claws plainly toothed.

Length 8.5 mm, width 3 mm.

Type Locality. Presidio, Texas VI-15-'42 J. H. Russell Collector. Holotype female and allotype in the USNM.

There are forty-four paratypes in (USNM), ten paratypes in (ELS), one in (OSU), two in The British Museum, all examples from Presidio, Texas.

Distribution. Examples of this striking species have been taken only in and around Presidio, Texas.

Hosts. "On *Aster spinosus* foliage." Many specimens bear this label.

Closely related to *M. cinera* (Champion) from Mexico, differs in that *cinera* has very sparse subrecumbent setae, [even more sparse than in *uniformis* (Champ.)], its head is more prominent, subquadrate and almost parallel sided, the eyes more convex; pronotum longer and narrower; elytra much dilated behind the middle. *M. marshalli* superficially resembles *uniformis* (Champ.). *M. marshalli* is much larger, more elongate; the pubescence is much denser, coarser; pronotum more elongate, cylindrical, surface much more coarsely, densely, deeply punctate.

It is with great pleasure I dedicate this species to Sir G. A. K. Marshall of the British Museum, a great entomologist and a great help to me in my work.

***Myrmex semirufa* (Green)**

Otidoccephalus ruficornis Casey var. *semirufus* Green 1920, p. 197-198.

Myrmex dimidiatus Van Dyke [non Dejean] 1930, p. 152. (New synonymy).

After examining a very large series from numerous localities I feel that *semirufa* deserves specific instead of varietal rank. I have compared a paratype of *semirufa* in the USNM with the type of *M. ruficornis* (Casey) and have compared my material with the paratype and the Casey type. Examples of *semirufa* are wholly unlike those of *ruficornis*. Creation of the synonym by Dr. Van Dyke is understandable since the Green variety was not mentioned in the Supplements of the Leng Catalogue or the Coleopterorum Catalogus. I would not have known

of the Green variety if I had not discovered the brief description by accident while browsing through that particular volume of *Entomological News*.

***Myrmex algerti* n. sp.**

Elongate, subcylindrical, convex, black, shining; densely clothed with long erect black and shorter more robust, recumbent white setae; an occasional radiate-pectinate scale over surface of pronotum.

Rostrum polished, as long as pronotum in male and female; bisulcate each side, superior sulcus extending only to middle of rostrum, dorsal line smooth to apical third, apex finely densely punctate. Antennae with first segment three-fourths longer than second, second one-fourth longer than third; club elongate, oval, as long as preceding five segments.

Head coarsely, densely punctate, without frontal fovea, densely punctate between eyes.

Pronotum one-fifth longer than broad, sides strongly arcuate, slightly convex; disk densely, closely, coarsely punctate; surface with abundant erect black setae which are directed forward, and shorter recumbent white setae. Very faint evidence of a median line.

Elytra twice as long as wide, wider at base than base of pronotum, sides subparallel, humeri very prominent not broadly rounded; sutural striae strongly impressed, remainder very feebly so, punctures of series feebly impressed moderately coarse punctures, intervals flat with irregular close-set, minute setiferous punctures, appearing as two rows on some intervals on some specimens.

Beneath moderately pubescent with simple white hairs; shining; finely, closely punctate, more densely at sides. Legs densely clothed with erect black and white setae. Femoral tooth large and triangular; anterior tibiae strongly sinuate within, broadest at middle; strongly bent basally.

Length 5.0 mm, width 1.9 mm.

Type Locality. Holotype female and allotype from San Diego Co., Calif. Holotype in (ELS), allotype in (USNM).

Distribution. All material I have seen representing this species was from San Diego Co. area of California. Six paratypes in (USNM) from Banner, Calif., E. D. Algert Collector. Two paratypes in (ELS) from Banner, Calif.

Hosts. Specimens from Banner, Calif. were reared from mistletoe by E. D. Algert.

Closely allied to *M. arizonica* (Schffr.) for which I believe it has been mistaken. It differs in the flat intervals, more feebly impressed striae and punctures, and strongly sinuate anterior tibiae.

***Myrmex gillespiensis* n. sp.**

Elongate, oval, black, shining, body rather sparsely clothed with long fine erect black hairs and more robust shorter, slightly recurved white hairs.

Rostrum two-thirds length of pronotum; bisulcate laterally; dorsal median line forked in apical half, by a median sulcus; sulci and apex moderately punctate. Antennal club oval, nearly as long as preceding five segments.

Head sparsely, unevenly, distinctly punctate; without frontal foveae.

Pronotum one and one-half times longer than wide, slightly convex, sides feebly arcuate; disk very sparsely, finely punctate except at apex and base where it is more strongly, coarsely punctate.

Elytra twice as long as pronotum, at base one and one-half times wider than base of pronotum; disk with striae feebly impressed, with rows of small very shallow punctures separated by about twice their own diameter. Intervals with a single row of distant, nearly obsolete setiferous punctures.

Beneath shiny, sparsely pubescent with simple white hairs; finely very sparsely punctured. Femora elongate, armed with a broad triangular tooth; tibiae very feebly sinuate within.

Length 3.5 mm, width 1.6 mm.

Type Locality. Gillespie Co., Texas VI-23-'40 DJ & JNK. Unique holotype in (OSU).

Hosts. Nothing is known about the feeding habits of this species.

In form and appearance it resembles *M. texana* (Schffr.) but in vestiture it is more closely allied to *floridana* (Casey).

Micromyrmex n. gen.

Narrowly subcuneate, strongly convex, body nearly glabrous, few erect setae around apex of pronotum, a few long white setae scattered over elytra.

Rostrum of male very short and robust, with a large and very deep dorsal excavation just behind middle, occupying the entire width of rostrum. Rostrum of female more elongate, without deep excavation. Antennal club nearly as long as preceding five segments, strongly annulated. Eyes rather large, moderately prominent, separated by a little less than their own width.

Pronotum obovate, longer than wide, strongly convex, strongly constricted at base. Scutellum distinct, densely clothed with recumbent pubescence.

Elytra oblong-oval, wider than pronotum, strongly convex; disk with feebly impressed striae and punctures.

Prosternum very short in front of anterior coxae which are contiguous; second abdominal segment nearly as long as third and fourth combined, suture between one and two almost obsolete. Legs long, slender; femora completely unarmed, anterior tibiae straight within, not sinuate; tarsal claws divergent, toothed.

Genotype. *Otidoccephalus poeyi* Chevr. *O. cavirostris* Casey is congeneric.

This genus has been set up to remove two widely divergent species of Myrmecini from other members of the genus *Myrmex*.

These species, *poeyi* and *cavirostris*, are much smaller than any *Myrmex*: they lack the femoral tooth that is so characteristic of *Myrmex*: the males have a large dorsal excavation in the rostrum. Though the latter characteristic is purely a sexual one, I believe it, coupled with the other factors mentioned, is sufficient to remove them from the genus *Myrmex* and place them in a new genus.

Casey in 1892 expressed the opinion that these two species should be placed in a separate genus but did not do so.

Oopterinus perforatus iowaensis n. subsp.

Very similar to *O. perforatus perforatus* (Horn) in general form, elytra more oval, robust; punctures of elytral series more deeply impressed, each puncture surrounded by a larger very dark spot. Pubescence of elytra longer.

Length 3.3 mm, width 1.4 mm.

Type Locality. "Iowa" (Northwestern part), ELS, (ELS). Holotype male in (ELS). A paratype in (ELS) from "Mo."

Distribution. I have seen four examples of this subspecies, all were from Iowa and Missouri. It seems to be confined west of the Mississippi River, while *O. perforatus perforatus* occurs east of the river.

Hosts. It probably breeds in Cynipid galls as does the other subspecies. The holotype was swept from low plants in an oak-hickory woods.

It is easily separable from *O. perforatus perforatus* (Horn) as the elytra are lighter than the rest of body, the darker spots are very prominent, easily visible with the naked eye. At first I thought this to be a teneral, deformed example of *perforatus perforatus*, however, I have since seen the other examples mentioned. None are teneral, all are completely hardened and very constant in form.

Ceutorhynchus erysimi Fabricius

Until recently I believed this small weevil to have entered the United States in the late 1930's. Examination of material in the Dury collection revealed several examples of this from Cincinnati, Ohio collected in 1922.

Acalles ohioensis n. sp.

Figure 7

Oval, robust, black, densely clothed with intermixed recumbent scales and erect clavate setae. Pronotum with intermixed ferruginous and black scales. Basal third of elytra with closely placed ferruginous scales, declivity with a transverse band of white scales, disk with

intermixed black, white, and ferruginous scales. Humeri densely clothed with orange and white scales.

Rostrum robust, nearly as long as pronotum, swollen at base, expanded laterally covering scrobes, sculpture concealed by vestiture. Antennae reddish brown, densely pubescent.

Head finely, densely punctate, sculpture concealed by scales, with a deep puncture between the eyes. Eyes elliptical, lateral, strongly granulated.

Pronotum wider than long, subparallel in basal two-thirds then narrowing to apex; coarsely, deeply, densely punctate; with a median deep distinct channel.

Elytra scarcely wider at base than base of pronotum, widest before middle. Striae distinct, punctures elongate, coarse, shallow, each bearing a scale; the intervals convex.

Beneath densely clothed with orange, brown, black and white recumbent scales. Femora densely, coarsely foveate-punctate. Claws minute, connate, not visible from above, moderately pubescent.

Length 3.0 mm, width 1.7 mm.

Type Locality. Delaware Co., Ohio III-24-'50 NJ & ELS. Holotype a male, allotype, Delaware Co., Ohio III-24-'50 NJ & ELS, in (ELS). Three paratypes in (ELS), one from Delaware Co., Ohio III-24-'50 NJ & ELS, two from Hamilton Co., Ohio V-2 and IX-'22. A paratype in (OSU) Hamilton Co., Ohio VI-6. A paratype in (USNM) Hamilton Co., Ohio V-10. One paratype in MCAS Columbia, Mo. April 1907 (Blaisdell Collection).

Distribution. I thought this species to occur only in two areas in Ohio until recently on a visit to MCAS I saw the single example mentioned above from Missouri. It probably occurs throughout the most of Eastern United States.

Hosts. I have taken this by sifting woodland litter.

This is closely related to *A. pectoralis* Leconte and *A. ventrosus* Leconte, but has the mesosternum very deeply sulcate. *A. ohioensis* is apterous, no wings being present and the elytra fused along the suture.

***Rhyncolus stacesmithi* n. sp.**

Elongate, cylindrical, dark reddish brown, rostrum, antennae, head, pronotum and legs slightly paler than elytra which are almost piceous.

Rostrum as short as *palpens* Casey, sides subparallel, dorsum with a shallow median depression; moderately, densely, finely punctate throughout. Antennae seven segmented, similar in both sexes (not stouter in male than female as in some species).

Head sparsely finely punctate between and above eyes, area bordering apical margin of pronotum very finely sparsely punctate, laterally impunctate. Males with a shallow fovea between the eyes. Eyes strongly convex.

Pronotum slightly broader than long, widest at middle, sides feebly arcuate, apical constriction strong, traceable completely across dorsum, dorsal surface with small fairly dense punctures (separated by their own diameter), no trace of an impunctate median line or smooth median area. Area between punctures feebly alutaceous.

Elytra slightly wider and about twice as long (in male, in female more than twice as long) as pronotum, striae with regular rows of close, deep punctures (about their own diameter apart), intervals convex, more strongly so at declivity. Each puncture with a short, pale, recumbent seta.

Beneath with densely placed small setiferous punctures. No indication of a flat median area or a patch of pubescence on first abdominal sternite of male. First sternite convex in male and female. Last sternite of female with a shallow rounded depression, of male slightly convex.

Length 2.8 mm, width 0.9 mm.

Type Locality. Creston, British Columbia V-25-'47 G. Stace Smith Collr. Holotype male and allotype in (ELS). Twenty-six paratypes, ten in (ELS), remainder in (GSS).

Distribution. (Paratypes) Creston, B. C. V-25-'47 GSS (9), VI-19-'50 GSS (5), IV-9-'50 GSS (1); Wynndel, B. C. GSS (1) (GSS).

Creston, B. C. V-25-'47 GSS (1), VII-19-'50 GSS (1), VI-7-'48 GSS (8) (ELS).

Hosts. All material examined was taken from *Populus* spp.

Nearest *pallens* Csy. but differs in many ways as follows: *stacesmithi* has head less densely punctate; pronotum more sparsely punctate, without trace of a smooth median line; elytral striae and stria punctures deeply impressed, intervals convex instead of nearly flat, elytra darker than pronotum.

I compared *stacesmithi* with type material of most of the species of this genus that occur in North America, and with specimens indicated by Mr. L. L. Buchanan to be authentic of the remaining species. It is very unlike any of them.

Hormops abducens Leconte

Previously this has been recorded only as far north as Plummer's Island, Maryland. A single example was collected near Fort Ancient in Warren Co., Ohio by the author. It was found while beating a tangled mass of vines that contained an abandoned squirrel nest. The single example mentioned is in (ELS). It was compared with many examples from Florida in the USNM and was found to be the same. This record greatly extends the known range of this once rare weevil.

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FLORA OF OHIO

A preliminary and tentative list of the woody plants of Ohio has been prepared with the hope of stimulating collecting so that our distribution records may be made more complete before distribution maps are made next winter. Counties for which specimens are recorded are given for each species. This list will be made available to anyone who will undertake local collecting to fill the gaps in distribution. It may be obtained from Dr. J. Arthur Herrick, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio. Please send 7 (seven) cents in stamps to cover expense of mailing.

The "Woody Plants of Ohio" is one unit of the proposed "Flora of Ohio," a project sponsored by the Ohio Academy of Science through its Ohio Flora Committee. For further information, see note in the January, 1952, issue of this Journal.